# Fiscal Estimate - 2015 Session

Original Updated	Corrected Supplemental					
LRB Number 15-4047/1	Introduction Number SB-535					
Description Municipal quotas for retail intoxicating liquor licenses						
Fiscal Effect						
Appropriations Rev	ease Existing enues rease Existing enues  Increase Costs - May be possible to absorb within agency's budget  Increase Costs - May be possible to absorb within agency's budget Increase Costs  Increase Costs - May be possible to absorb within agency's budget Increase Costs					
Local:  No Local Government Costs  Indeterminate  1. Increase Costs Permissive Mandatory  2. Decrease Costs Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Decrease Revenue Permissive Mandatory Decrease Revenue Districts Districts						
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations  GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS						
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature Date					
DOR/ Robert Schmidt (608) 266-5773	Robert Schmidt (608) 266-5773 1/11/2016					

# Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOR 1/11/2016

LRB Number 15-4047/1	Introduction Number	SB-535	Estimate Type	Original	
Description					
Municipal quotas for retail intoxicating liquor licenses					

## **Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate**

#### RESERVE "CLASS B" LICENSE ISSUANCE FEE REBATES AND REFUNDS

Under current law, "Class B" liquor license quotas are based on the number of licenses previously issued in, and the population of, a municipality. Current law defines any "Class B" license issued after December 1, 1997 to be a "reserve" license. Municipalities must establish initial issuance fees of at least \$10,000 for reserve "Class B" licenses.

Under the bill, municipalities may not refund or rebate the initial issuance fee for a reserve "Class B" license to a "Class B" licensee, a person affiliated with a "Class B" licensee, or a person affiliated with the license application process.

The bill reduces expenditures for rebates and refunds paid by local governments.

#### "CLASS B" LIQUOR LICENSE TRANSFER

The bill allows municipalities to transfer up to three reserve "Class B" licenses to another municipality that is contiguous with, or within two miles of, the transferring municipality. The bill provides that the license quota of the transferring municipality is reduced, while the quota of the recipient municipality is increased, by the number of licenses transferred. The transferring municipality would establish, and receive, an issuance fee of not less than \$10,000 for each reserve "Class B" license.

The department does not have information on the number of reserve licenses available in each municipality. The transfer of licenses that would otherwise sit dormant would increase local issuance and renewal fee revenues.

## PREMIER ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

The bill authorizes municipalities to designate a geographic area within the municipality as a premier economic development district and issue up to two additional reserve "Class B" liquor licenses in connection with an economic development project within the district. The bill defines "premier economic development district" as a geographic area not to exceed 40 acres subject to additional zoning and geographic restrictions. The bill defines "economic development project" as a project or projects within a premier economic development district that have an estimated comprehensive assessed valuation increase of at least \$20,000,000 as established by an independent 3rd-party appraiser or market research firm.

The bill requires a municipality that has designated a "premier economic development district" to establish an issuance fee of at least \$30,000 for the additional reserve "Class B" licenses.

The bill would allow an increase in local liquor license issuance and renewal fees. The magnitude of the impact depends on the number of municipalities willing and able to establish premier economic development districts, the number of licenses issued, and the issuance fees for the licenses. The additional licenses may result in an increase in local government expenditures for administrative and enforcement activities.

# FULL-SERVICE RESTAURANT QUOTA EXCEPTION

Current law provides a quota exception for full-service restaurants with a seating capacity of at least 300. The bill modifies the exception to apply to full-service restaurants with an interior permanent seating capacity of at least 300.

This provision is not expected to have a fiscal effect.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications